

(3) If the person is eligible for instrument privileges, enter the appropriate instrument rating:

- (a) INSTRUMENT-AIRPLANE.
- (b) INSTRUMENT-HELICOPTER.
- (c) INSTRUMENT-POWERED LIFT.

(4) Enter "ISSUED ON THE BASIS OF AND VALID ONLY WHEN ACCOMPANIED BY [NAME OF COUNTRY] PILOT LICENSE NO. [NUMBER FROM FOREIGN-PILOT LICENSE]. ALL LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON THE [NAME OF COUNTRY] PILOT LICENSE APPLY" under the ratings in block XII.

(5) Enter the following operational limitations (when and if appropriate) in block XIII:

(a) "NOT AUTHORIZED TO ACT AS A PILOT-IN-COMMAND" if the person does not read, speak, write, and understand the English language because of medical reasons, as permitted under § 61.75(b)(5).

(b) For a U.S. § 61.75 commercial pilot certificate (except for the glider or lighter-than-air ratings) that was issued before August 4, 1997, continue to enter "NOT VALID FOR THE CARRIAGE OF PERSONS OR PROPERTY FOR COMPENSATION OR HIRE OR FOR AGRICULTURAL AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS."

(c) Enter the limitation "VFR ONLY" following any type rating if the person has not passed either the Instrument-Foreign Pilot knowledge test or the Standard Instrument Rating knowledge test and the Standard Instrument Rating practical test (see 14 CFR § 61.65).

(6) Sign, and have the applicant sign, the original and duplicate copy of FAA Form 8060-4 in ink.

(7) Issue the duplicate copy to the applicant.

(8) Inform the applicant that a permanent certificate will be sent to the permanent address. If the applicant wants the certificate to be mailed to a different mailing address, have the applicant complete a written request containing the mailing address. Attach the request to FAA Form 8710-1.

(9) Return any submitted documents not needed for the certification package.

I. Advise the applicant about the rules and requirements contained in 14 CFR part 61,

Certification: Pilot, flight instructors, and ground instructors; and in 14 CFR part 91, General Operating and Flight Rules (flight review requirements, recency of experience requirements, required logbook entries, etc.). As a point of emphasis, make clear to the applicant that a flight review (see § 61.56) must be administered by the holder of an FAA Flight Instructor Certificate with the appropriate ratings before he/she may exercise the privileges of his/her U.S. pilot certificate. The proficiency checks administered by a foreign flight instructor do not count as meeting the flight review requirements of § 61.56.

J. Complete the Certification File as Follows:

(1) Complete the Aviation Safety Inspector or Technician Report section on the reverse side of FAA Form 8710-1.

(2) Check the following boxes, as applicable:

(a) Approved or Disapproved.

(b) Certificate or Rating Based on a Foreign-Pilot License.

(3) Date and sign Form 8710-1, enter the ASI's pilot certificate number or show AST after the AST's signature, and enter the FAA FSDO identifier.

(4) Check the applicable boxes in the Attachments section.

(5) Complete the Airman's Identification (ID) area of Form 8710-1.

(6) Attach the appropriate documents to Form 8710-1, including the Verification of Authenticity letter.

(7) Forward the completed pilot certification file to AFS-760.

K. Close PTRS.

4. TASK OUTCOMES. Completion of this task could result in the issuance of:

A. Temporary U.S. Pilot Certificate.

B. FAA Form 8060-5.

5. FUTURE ACTIVITIES.

A. Issue the applicant another grade of certificate or additional category, class, or type ratings.

B. Process an enforcement investigation if the application was falsified.

6. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE APPLICATION PROCESS:

Question 1: In § 61.75(a), it states, “A person who holds a current foreign-pilot license issued by a contracting State to the Convention on International Civil Aviation may apply . . .” In § 61.75(b), it states, “A person who holds a current foreign-pilot license issued by a contracting State to the Convention on International Civil Aviation may be issued . . .” Therefore, does the person’s foreign-pilot license have to be “current” before that person may be issued our U.S. pilot certificate? What does the term “current” mean in reference to the phrase “. . . a current foreign-pilot license . . .?”

Answer 1: This is a problem because the FAA has not defined what the term “current” means as it relates to a foreign-pilot license. When AFS-760 obtains a verification of authenticity from a foreign CAA, it is only verifying the applicant’s foreign-pilot license number, the level of pilot license and ratings held, the level of the foreign medical license held, and that the applicant’s pilot license and medical license have not been surrendered, suspended, revoked, or expired. Otherwise, the verification of authenticity is to ensure the applicant’s foreign-pilot license and medical license is “valid.”

The term “current” in existing § 61.75(a) and (b) as it relates to a foreign-pilot license is really intended to mean that the applicant’s foreign-pilot license and medical license have not been surrendered, suspended, revoked, or expired, and that AFS-760 has issued the applicant a Verification of Authenticity letter as a result. Therefore, if the applicant and the FSDO have identical copies of the Verification of Authenticity letter from AFS-760 that indicate the applicant’s foreign-pilot license and medical license have been verified and are valid, that will meet the requirements of § 61.75(a) and (b).

Question 2: Is it permissible to issue our U.S. pilot certificate on the basis of the person’s foreign-pilot license by permitting the applicant to use a current FAA medical certificate if the applicant’s foreign medical license has expired?

Answer 2: If the verification from the foreign CAA states that the foreign-pilot license is valid but the foreign medical license has expired, then in accordance with § 61.75(b)(4), it is permissible to accept the FAA medical certificate as meeting the requirement for a current medical certificate. If the

foreign CAA specifically states ON THE FOREIGN-PILOT LICENSE that the foreign-pilot license is not valid because the medical endorsement/license has expired, then a U.S. pilot certificate may not be issued to the applicant.

Question 3: Does a person who gets issued a U.S. private pilot certificate that was based on a foreign private pilot or higher license level have to comply with the flight review and recency of experience requirements of 14 CFR part 61 before exercising the privileges of his/her U.S. private pilot certificate? If the person accomplished a flight review in his/her foreign country with a foreign flight instructor or a foreign-pilot examiner, will that suffice for the 14 CFR § 61.56(c) flight review?

Answer 3: Before a person exercises the privileges of a U.S. pilot certificate, that person must be in compliance with the appropriate pilot certification requirements of 14 CFR part 61 (flight review requirements, recency of experience requirements, required logbook entries, etc.). The flight review must have been administered by the holder of an FAA Flight Instructor Certificate with the appropriate ratings before the pilot may exercise the privileges of his/her U.S. pilot certificate. A flight review/proficiency check that was administered by a foreign flight instructor or a foreign pilot examiner does not count as meeting the flight review requirements of § 61.56(c). (Ref. § 61.56(c)(1) and § 61.41(b).)

Question 4: What will be the procedure if AFS-760 is unable to obtain verification from the country that issued the foreign-pilot license?

Answer 4: All verifications must be furnished to AFS-760 by the foreign CAA that issued the foreign-pilot license. A U.S. pilot certificate will not be issued even if a person furnishes verification from the foreign CAA with its letterhead to an FAA FSDO.

Question 5: Will AFS-760 routinely inform the person if verification from the foreign CAA cannot be obtained within 90 days?

Answer 5: No. AFS-760 does not have the staffing resources available to respond to each person. If a person inquires, then AFS-760 will respond.

Question 6: Must the verification request form have the foreign person’s signature?

Answer 6: Yes. The Verification of Authenticity form has a block for the person’s signature that states